

Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 23.

THE CITY.

Daily Weather Bulletin.
By Western Union Telegraph Lines for May
14, 9 A.M.

CITIES.	TH'R.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Louisville	56	W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	56	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	54	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	54	N. W.	Cloudy.
Chicago	51	N. W.	Cloudy.
Tulsa	54	N.	Raining.
Milwaukee	44	S. E.	Rain.
Nashville	50	W.	Raining.
Baltimore	60	S.	Clear.
Augusta	62	W.	Clear.
Lake City	78	W.	Clear.
Key West	78	W.	Clear.
Havana	69	W.	Clear.
Washington	69	S. W.	Clear.
Chattanooga	39	S. W.	Stormy.
Houston	62	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	62	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	62	W.	Clear.
Jackson	61	N. W.	Clear.
Ogallala	62	N. W.	Clear.
New Orleans	62	N. W.	Clear.
New York	66	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis	69	S.	Clear.

Clay Street.
Clay-street stationhouse is getting to be a very dull place for any kind of police news.

Alleged Stealing.
John Williams, negro, was incarcerated in prison to-day on the charge of stealing eight dollars from Hamilton Head.

Y. M. C. A. Lecture.
The renowned Rev. Iethus Bagdan is to deliver a lecture before the Y. M. C. A. Association next Monday night.

In Jail.
Solomon Weil was placed in the jail, this morning, upon a capias issued from the Circuit Court, on an indictment for felony.

West-End Station.
Four full-fledged cases of drunk and disorderly were recorded at this down-town station last night—three white men and one negro.

Postponed.
The visit to the water-works, which was intended to be made by the Mayor and Council this afternoon, has been postponed until the weather becomes fair and pleasant.

Personal.
Mr. J. L. Ferguson, of the Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune, is in the city on a business and pleasure visit. The Tribune is an excellent paper, and our merchants would consult their interests by making known their business and wants in its columns.

Ole Bull.
We trust all lovers of rich and rare music will remember that the great Ole Bull appears at Weisiger Hall to-night in conjunction with one of the most talented vocal and instrumental concert companies that has ever visited Louisville. Go, everybody.

A Villain in Limbo.
A man calling himself George L. Wilson, who was arrested in Owensboro last week, proved to be a notorious character and the leader of a party of burglars. He was taken to Princeton, Ind., where he had been engaged in his villainy, and is now in jail there, where the evidence against him is very strong.

Property Assessment.
For the third time in the last twenty years a jury has been called to assess the value of the property obstructing Madison street, between Tenth and West. The ground and improvements to be taken, in order to run the street through, was valued at \$6,600 by the jury impaneled yesterday afternoon.

Chancery Court.
The only matters of interest to the public before this court to-day were the petitions of Lorenzo Dow for a divorce from Emily Dow, his wife (colored), and a similar petition of Oldham Bright praying to be divorced from his wife, Martha A. Bright. The former was granted a divorce, but the latter will have to remain in the married state a while longer, the petition of the plaintiff not being deemed of sufficient force and effect.

Shelbyville and Louisville Railroad.
In our report of the meeting of the Board of Trade, yesterday, we stated that Shelby county had subscribed \$100,000. We should have said \$300,000, as this is the amount that county has subscribed toward building the Shelbyville and Louisville railroad. The matter was also placed before the members of the Board of Trade first, before going before our City Council, in order to gain the endorsement of the Board.

Sunday School.
The Jefferson county Sunday school convention, which meets semi-annually, convened at Middletown, Jefferson county, yesterday. The delegation from Louisville was quite large, almost every church in the city having representatives present. Several very interesting addresses were delivered by prominent Sunday school men, and not the least interesting feature was the splendid singing, led by E. D. Beattie, of Louisville. The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock, after a profitable and pleasant day.

The Excursion.
Although the weather is not what might be desired for a steamborne excursion, we hear of a large number who have concluded to go on the pleasure trip to Madison this evening; and every one who goes may be sure of a pleasant journey and an endless amount of fun. The Bermuda leaves the city wharf at precisely seven o'clock this evening, and will return at five or six o'clock to-morrow morning, thus affording an opportunity to those who cannot spare a day from their business to enjoy at least one night's recreation without interfering in the least with their business engagements in the day-time.

THE BURGLARS THE GALT HOUSE BALL

They Resume their Midnight Prowlings.

A Rare and Rich Array of Beauty and Fashion.

ONE OF THE GANG IS NABBED.

A Brief Glance at the Gay Scene.

Description of One of their Implements.

The Galt House is unquestionably one of the most tasteful and elegant hotels on the continent. It is not the largest by any means—though capable of housing within its walls the population of a young city—but taking it all in all—the spaciousness of its halls and corridors, the beauty and elegance of its decorations, and the neatness and taste of its furniture in every room from office to garret, it has few rivals anywhere, and certainly none, South of the Ohio. The new Galt House, indeed, is worthy the fame of the old, and to say this is to pay it the highest of compliments.

Its splendid halls presented a scene last night that will long be remembered by all who behold it. It was a scene of enchantment such as visits the poet in his dreams of fairy-land and inspires him with thoughts which charm the world. And poets seeking inspiration were not absent there. Moving quietly amid the gay throng, was one whose hair is silvered with the touch of years, but whose eye still flashes with the inextinguishable fire of genius, and about whose brow there clusters the thick leaves of laurel that are imperishable. There, too, was seen the tall form of one who, born in the beautiful land of Dante and Tasso, has become the adopted child of our own fair South, and has already infused into her poetic literature some of the gold-and-purple hues which lend a glory to the skies of Italy. And there, arrayed in the bewitching yet indescribable aggregation of silks, and laces, and jewels which the genii of fashion creates to bewilder and to charm, was a lyre, willowy form—the form of one who sings the sweetest of songs, and around whom many a thought to her—“The mellow lute upon her lips.”

But we cannot pause to speak of all whom the scene last night was something more than an empty pageant of fashion, and whose poetic souls invested it with a splendor which the dull eye of the prosaic may not see. Mingling with the rest, were statesmen whose eloquent voices have been heard in the council-halls of the nation, and soldiers who have led armies to victory, “And at whose bidding men have crowded The road to death as to a festival.” All these, and many others, we must pass by with or without, a mere mention.

The inauguration ball at the Galt House will long be remembered by all who were there as the most elegant and imposing that is known, or will in many a day be known, the history of Louisville. From far distant cities—from all the land, North and South, came gay fashion and bright-eyed beauty and manly grace and dashing chivalry to this grand gathering of the beautiful and the brave, who met to see and be seen—to listen to the sweet music of merry voices—and to chase the glowing hours of flying feet.

It was vain to attempt a description of so beautiful and bewildering a scene as the ball presented. It is estimated that there were fifteen hundred to two thousand persons present, and nearly one-half were ladies. Kentucky, famous for the beauty of her own fair daughters, was not alone represented. There were women there from other States who vied in personal attractiveness with those of our own State. Perhaps a greater array of handsome women was never before gathered into one building on the continent. In a concourse so great it is almost impossible to attempt a personal description of the toilettes. Among the most noted were the three sisters, Mrs. Shreve and Mrs. D. P. Faulds, of this city, and Mrs. A. C. Badger, of Chicago. Mrs. Shreve, always noted for her personal beauty, was never more brilliant and attractive. She was attired in an elegant rose-colored moire antique, pointed almond over-dress, hair tastefully curled and crowned with a wreath of buds, while diamonds and pearls adorned her person in profusion. Mrs. Faulds wore a rich blue satin, point applique over-skirt, berth and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Badger was radiant in splendid white moire antique, point applique over-dress and pearls.

A party of ladies from Cincinnati and Covington attracted much attention. Miss Kate Ward and Miss Phillips, of this party, were richly dressed and scores of admirers followed in their train. Miss Belknap, of New Orleans, was one of the belles of the ball, appeared in white muslin striped with blue. She was admired by all. Indianapolis was represented by Mrs. Richard J. Bright and Mrs. Alford in faultless toilet. The handsome Miss Hays, of Nashville, wore a white muslin, looped over pink, with curls and roses over a most lovely face. Mrs. Governor Stevenson and Miss Stevenson, in rich striped silks. The Misses Preston, “daughters of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair,” Miss Laughlin, a rich rose-colored silk. Mrs. G. W. Dunlap, the highly cultivated wife of the eminent lawyer of Lancaster, Ky., in white gros-grain silk. Miss Eliza Brand, Miss Swift and Miss Craig, three graces from our neighborhood of Lexington. Mrs. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, in lavender satin and point lace overdress. Miss Paschall, of St. Louis, in a costly and tasteful dress and ornaments. Mrs. Kean, in white moire, covered with white illusion. Miss Rawlings, of Jeffersonville, in lemon-colored silk, white point lace, pink moss

roses. Miss Alice Smith, lovely as Aurora, ushering in the dawn, in white ermine, with pinked flowers of rose-colored crepe. The vivacious Mrs. R. R. Bolling, of this city, appeared in white Paris muslin, looped over pink, with elme lace bodice and sash of plaid ribbon—merry among the merriest of the throng. Mrs. Judge S. S. Goodloe, of Lexington, in crimson rep and point lace overdress. Miss Barter, of Chicago, in richest pearl rep. Mrs. J. C. Hiltz, of Chicago, in a beautiful lavender. Miss B. Honore, of Chicago, formerly of this city, pearl rep and pearl ornaments. Miss McKay of Bardstown, Miss Branigan and Miss Julia Chamberlain, of Louisville, were conspicuous both for personal attractions and elegant dress. The Misses Rathburn, of New Orleans, were richly and tastefully attired, and received great attention. Mrs. Griffis, of Louisville, the poetess, wore pink brocade silk. Demitasse and panier, Valenciennes lace trimmings, head ornaments, full wreath of white roses. Miss Kate Clark, dressed in her usually fine taste, Miss Scott, the Misses Speed, Miss Bayless, Miss Huntington, Miss Boone, Miss Bettie Vance, Miss Wingate, Mrs. Dr. Rudd, Miss Annie Martin, Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Miss Alice Tressler, Miss Kate and Lena Smith, of this city, shone resplendent amidst the gay and happy crowd. There were hundreds of others, too, deserving distinct mention. Altogether, we repeat, there were more beautiful women in the Galt House, last night, than was ever in one hotel, or perhaps will ever be again. It was a festive occasion, which will live forever in the memories of those who participated.

A STUPID NEGRO.

Matilda Payne, an innocent-looking, bullet-headed, little colored girl, this morning unfolded a long tale of woe to that official, which, in substance, amounted to this: The aforesaid philistine, Matilda, lives on Thirteenth street, between Broadway and York. Matilda has never hankered after wedded bliss, hence she has never got married, and is considerably single. One Betty Allen, another colored woman who has a husband (Matilda says he is *an interum* husband), lives next door to Matilda's humble cottage. Betty has whispered it rather loudly to the neighbors that Matilda had been trying to rob her of her *ford* and also the affection of this Matilda has set up a complaint of slander, and demands \$100 from Betty, with which to buy new clothes and soothe her injured feelings. This is Matilda's story. Betty will give her version of it before Justice Clement in a few days.

A VERY MEAN NEGRO.

Ed. Johnson is a colored individual of the very worst kind. Six months ago he left his lawful wedded spouse and “took up” with a girl of copper color named Jane Thomas. This morning he made up his mind to give the copper-colored wife poor tem a sound thrashing, just to keep his hand in. He gave her the thrashing, but she immediately went to a Justice's office and got out a peace warrant against Edward. Edward was brought before Squire Clement. In the meantime wife number one got news of the trouble he was in and the aforesaid lord bore Betty. And for this Matilda has set up a complaint of slander, and demands \$100 from Betty, with which to buy new clothes and soothe her injured feelings. This is Matilda's story. Betty will give her version of it before Justice Clement in a few days.

A WORTHY SUGGESTION.

His Honor Mayor Bunce, in a written communication last night to the Council, suggested the propriety of erecting a large frame building on the present almshouse grounds, for the accommodation of negro paupers. There is no other place for them now, excepting the almshouse, and Mayor Bunce rightly holds that the negroes should not be kept in the same wards with the unfortunate whites whose destination has led them there for refuge. There are many negro paupers here and some of them worthy persons, who must be provided for. The Council will, we trust, take early action on the Mayor's proposition. Humanity requires it.

THE SINKING FUND TREASURER.

The Board of Aldermen having rejected Mr. Reuben L. Post as Treasurer of the Sinking Fund, the Commissioners will, on Monday, proceed to appoint another person. There are a score or more applicants. The office is worth about \$3,000 per year.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, May 14.

Commonwealth vs. P. M. Kennedy; set aside.

Commonwealth vs. Mary McBride; discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Bierrack; \$8 abated by Commonwealth's Attorney.

Commonwealth vs. Fields; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Robt. Smith; continued; bail in \$200.

Commonwealth vs. Rachael Shoulders and Mary Jordan; assigned to 18th inst.

Commonwealth vs. Solomon Weil; docketed for fourth day of next term; gave bail in \$400.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Harvey; indictment dismissed and case submitted.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Hines; indictment dismissed by Commonwealth's Attorney and Charles discharged.

Mary Miller, who has been confined in the county jail for a considerable length of time, on a charge of larceny, was to-day ordered by Judge Bruce to be released.

The case of Charles Carrigan, arrested sometime ago by officers while he was in the act of burglariously entering a house in this city, was before the jury when we left the court to-day.

TOWN TOPICS.

Frank Gosse

Has just opened an ice depot on Second street. He is deservings of patronage. See his advertisement in Business Directory.

Masonic.

Clarke Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., is called to-night for business of importance.

Dr. J. F. Canine.

Those card appears in another column, we can heartily recommend as one of the best dentists to be found in our midst. His work is unequivocally endorsed by the older brethren in his profession, and as a gentleman he is worthy in every respect of the unlimited confidence of all.

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

This lady received an ovation from the Irish and American people of Louisville, last night, of which she may well feel proud. Weisiger Hall was well filled with enthusiastic and appreciative audience and every one present seemed to heartily enjoy the rich literary treat.

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

A well-dressed young scamp has been dead-beating New Albany on the Christian charity plan. But he only got five dollars.

They had had a brilliant wedding in New Albany recently. The happy ones were Mr. John R. Durff, of Memphis, and Miss Anna U. Day, of the first-named place.

Many private and public picnics are being talked of in the city just now.

The old floor in the Sim. Watkins residence is being torn up to give place to a new and more substantial one.

A father and son got into a disgraceful fight in New Albany, the other night, for the possession of a woman of disreputable character.

All the hotels in the city have nearly as many guests, as they can accommodate this week. Even the great Galt House is almost full.

We had the pleasure of a call from “Vischer,” of the Richmond’s Headlight, yesterday. He was healthy.

Forepaugh is showing his show to the Jeffersonvillians to-day. We wish Mr. F. success among the “Hoosiers.”

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Wendell Phillips on the Stand.

At the opening of the anti-slavery convention, in New York, on Monday, Wendell Phillips made the opening address:

He congratulated his hearers upon the great victory achieved by the abolitionists.

Our citizens will remember that Mr. Speigleberg, for a long time an esteemed resident of Louisville, was one of the unfortunate who lost his life in the great Atlantic mills disaster some time ago. It will also be remembered that the body of a man was found near the scene of the disaster a short time after the sad occurrence, which was believed to be that of Mr. Speigleberg.

Our citizens will remember that the speaker will remember that the Atlantic mills have made an excellent reputation for flour, and have been running to the full capacity, 2,000 barrels a week. The house was supposed to be getting along finely. Miles has had the business management, drawing all the checks, purchasing and selling, and his partners, who have attended to other branches of the business, appear to have had no idea of the unsound manner in which it now appears business has been transacted. If once a question arose as to any particular item, Miles answered it readily, so as to disarm any suspicion.

DAILY EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE
EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE —
NO. 112 JEFFERSON STREET.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, by mail.....	\$5 00
One copy, six months, by mail.....	4 50
One copy, three months, by mail.....	2 25
One copy, one month, by mail.....	1 25
ONE PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.	75

Delivered in the city, 15 cents per week, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2 cents per copy.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1860.

Disgraceful Legislative Proceedings.

When legislative bodies, formed for the, solemn duty of making just laws for the government of a great State, descend to the lowest of political trickery for the carrying of an odious measure, we can but be grieved at the knowledge of the fact.

Laws which ought to be made always have merit enough in themselves to command them without the help of political knavery and partisan chicanery. The real wants of no great people in our enlightened times can demand as act of their legislature which has to be carried through the dark meshes of fraud, and that cannot be obtained in any honest way.

In the Legislature of our sister State of Indiana were enacted on yesterday proceedings that are disgraceful to any deliberative body. The State was brought to shame by the act of her own Senators.

We have nowhere read of such low trickery resorted to in a legislative body in modern times for the compelling of a free people to indorse a political measure relating to their feelings.

The Indiana Republican leaders, knowing that the people of that State were opposed to the ratification of the 15th amendment of the Federal Constitution, resorted to low and disgraceful trickery to have the odious measure indorsed. The Constitution of Indiana required that this measure could not be ratified without the presence of thirty-four members in the Senate, to make an acting quorum. But the political tricksters devised means to get over the constitutional quorum as follows: They sprung the question in the Senate at a moment when enough of the resigned Democrats were present to make the whole number of persons present thirty-five, when the doors were closed to prevent the escape of any one and the vote upon the 15th amendment immediate brought on. The vote resulted in twenty-seven for the amendment and one against it. Thus were cooped up and counted as Senators present Messrs. Gifford, Sherod and others who had resigned, and whose resignation was announced, but disregarded while these proceedings were going on.

By such means was the fifteenth amendment to the constitution pretended to be adopted by the Senate of Indiana. Doubtless the House will go through with a similar farce in adopting the odious measure —yea, worse if possible, from the fact that the whole Indiana Legislature is dissolved by the resignations of Democratic members, and is no longer a body capable of making laws or ratifying amendments.

And this is a fair specimen of the disgraceful means which have been resorted to in other States for making the people seem to indorse a measure revolting to their principles and at war with their interests. There are many, very many people in the United States who are in favor of full justice to the negro race, but there are precious few who are in favor of putting the negro upon an equality in every respect with the white man. The Anglo-Saxon is a race superior to the African, and it will never consent to an equality which nature has not dictated, and which has not shown necessary. The negro is well enough off in this land without the fifteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, and his special friends had much better let him alone as he is. If the Republicans keep up this contest for the negro, and continue to force his equality upon the whites, who are equally resolved not to have any such equality, it will eventually lead to terrible consequences.

The negro himself will in the end be made to suffer for the unwise acts of his vaunted friends. There is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue, and the meanness of the hour will lead to the organization of parties strong enough in such States as Indiana, to drive the negro from their confines—to rid the State of the thing that causes so much trouble—to make way with the bone of contention.

The Republicans once claimed in Congress that the only way to silence the slavery fuss in the National Legislature was to free the slaves; and they may find that the only way now left to get rid of the odious negro question they are so unwillingly pressing, will be to get rid of the negro himself.

This great country is an inheritance from our Anglo-Saxon fathers. We (their sons) have cherished the heritage, and it is our own. We do not intend to give it up for the Tartar, the negro, or the gorilla. The oppressed of all nations may dwell among us, but the country and the government are our own, and we do not intend to be forced down to an equality with the Hottentot, the African, or the chimpanzee. Those whites who like it may associate with the negro, vote with the negro, and intermarry with the negro, but let such things be individual and not national. It is a pity for the African that some negro statesmen wise enough to comprehend the situation cannot rise up in the midst of the thick trouble now gathering around his race, and convince both the whites and the blacks that enough has already been done by law for the negro, and that what else is necessary for the advancement of the race must be done by the negro himself. A full account of these outrageous proceedings will be found on our third page.

The Country to Live In.

TRAGEDY IN ATLANTA.

The Wages of Practical Misconduct.

Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.

ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1860.

This never very quiet town was not a little excited this morning, Sunday, the 9th of May, by the occurrence of an extraordinary tragedy on Hunter street.

Among the "dead beat" aristocracy that surround Governor Bullock was a clerk in his employ, hailing from New York, named John Henry Fay. Coming from a cold climate to the sunny South, after having in his native clime become fully indoctrinated in the miscegenation faith, so zealously propagated by the "Praise-God-Babes" school of theology for a few years past, it is not to be wondered at that the aforesaid victim of false teachers and political politicians should have a prurient curiosity to practically carry out the conscientious convictions of his mind, particularly when an opportunity was presented, some six months since, in the person of a tall, curly-haired mulatto named Epsy Herd, or Hurt.

About six months since Fay became enamored of Epsy Herd (or Hurt), and with her he had, during that time, been living on the most intimate terms. On Saturday last, having had his jealousy aroused, he called at her home, but finding her absent, this "triflfe, light as air," was damning proof of his suspicions that at a "pinch" she had added another string to her bow.

During all of Saturday night he quarreled with her, and, attempting to rise in the morning, he shot her in the lungs, an inch or two below her right breast, the ball lodging in her lungs. Believing that he had killed her he then turned the muzzle of the pistol upon himself, and inflicted two bullet wounds just below the right nipple, which proved fatal to him in almost five minutes. After shooting himself he called Epsy to him and told her he was going to die, and asked her to kiss him. Epsy will probably get well, but Fay soon gasped his last, and was buried this afternoon without the presence of a single individual except the undertaker and his employees and the sexton of the cemetery.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. my12 ed3&w1

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of spring winds, and gives to the complexion a bloom & purity of transparent delicacy and power.

No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. Seventy-five cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Katheron is a very delightful hair dressing. my10 ed10

Russell's Patent Reversible Broiler.

The most useful cooking utensil ever invented; prevents the escape of nutrient; retains all the rich juices and delicate flavor of the meat; broils in less than half the time required by other broilers; easy to handle and keep clean and does away with all smoke and grease; broils equally well over wood or coal, and fits all stoves or ranges. For sale only by

PYKE & CREDINGTON, No. 82 Fourth street, between Main and Market, or our agents. my5 ed6

Money Lended on Collateral Security.

Such as diamonds, silver plate and other valuables. Busines fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, 83 Jefferson street, opposite Tripp's music store. my7 dñm

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving.

WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, etc., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING FREE. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand.

FRANK MADDEN'S, Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. apn3&t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Photography.

A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embrace the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Mental Science; Diseases of the Nervous System; Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. These lectures will be given at the same place, on Monday evenings, at four o'clock, by Dr. Josephine M. Tripp, in the Secretary Museum of Anatomy, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. apn19 p

EXCELLENCE, ECONOMY, SIMPLICITY, THE CELEBRATED

THE GREAT BENEFATOR. Warranted the Best Washer Extant.

Depot, No. 137 Jefferson street, opposite Musicale Temple. my12

JOSEPH STEINBERG, Cigar Manufacturer.

A ND dealer in Snuff, Smoking and Chew-gum, Fries & Co., No. 12, south side Jefferson street, bet. Sixth and Seventh (opposite the jail), Louisville, Ky. my13 m

S. T. SUIT & CO., DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

PURE KENTUCKY BOURBONS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. my12 3m

Galt House, CORNER MAIN AND FIRST STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above new and elegant Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on Monday, April 1st, 1860. my11

STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA, ARCHITECTS,

Office, No. 2 Hamilton & Bro's Buildings, northeast corner Main and Sixth sts., my3 m

FRANKFORT, April 28, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the act of the Kentucky Legislature to build fire-proof public offices at Frankfort, on the 27th ult., the commissioners voted unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Commissioners have a high appreciation of the skill and superior design of the building proposed by Messrs. Stancliff & Andrewartha, and are only bound by its adoption by the limited time allotted to us by the Legislature, in which we act, and the apprehension that a building of such cost would not be sanctioned by the Legislature.

J. W. STEVENSON, Chairman. my3 lm

W. M. RUBEL, Sec'y.

W. H. WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KENTUCKY WHISKIES, IMPORTED OF WINES, BRANDIES, &c., No. 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. apn13 m

FRANKFORT, April 28, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1860. All citizens owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises until that date.

W. D. DUERSON, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. W. M. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, G. B. A. Approved 24th day of April, 1860.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

apn13 m

MEETINGS.

Masonic Temple.

OLE BULL'S Grand Concert

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

OLE BULL will play.

Concerto in D major..... by Mozart.

Large piece for Caprice..... by Ole Bull.

Dan tan pa'piti..... by Paganini.

Mrs. BARTON will sing.

"La Capricciosa"..... by Rossini.

"Una Volta a Venezia"..... by Arduini.

Mr. MACDONALD will sing.

"Il Thor Confindi Andante"..... by Arduini.

Mr. MARTENS will play.

Theme Boiles Amazone..... by F. Berde.

W. H. WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KENTUCKY WHISKIES, IMPORTED OF WINES, BRANDIES, &c., No. 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. my3 lm

FRANKFORT, April 28, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1860. All citizens

owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises until that date.

W. D. DUERSON, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. W. M. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, G. B. A. Approved 24th day of April, 1860.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

apn13 m

GRANING and Marbling done for the

trade by Geo. Wohlwend. mrs 3m

W. H. WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KENTUCKY WHISKIES, IMPORTED OF WINES, BRANDIES, &c., No. 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. my3 lm

FRANKFORT, April 28, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1860. All citizens

owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises until that date.

W. D. DUERSON, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. W. M. RUBEL, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, G. B. A. Approved 24th day of April, 1860.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

apn13 m

GRANING and Marbling done for the

trade by Geo. Wohlwend. mrs 3m

W. H. WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KENTUCKY WHISKIES, IMPORTED OF WINES, BRANDIES, &c., No. 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. my3 lm

FRANKFORT, April 28, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and are hereby authorized to kill all dogs unmuzzled after the 1st of May, 1860. All citizens

owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises until that date.

W. D. DUERSON, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. W. M. RUBEL, P. B. A.

DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is said the triple alliance story is a canard.

Reverdy Johnson took leave of Queen Victoria yesterday.

The South manifests great interest in the New Orleans Commercial Convention.

The steamship Mexico was fired and burned at the New Orleans wharf yesterday.

Sam'l Houston has been appointed supervising inspector of steamboats for the Sixth district.

The strong-minded women raised the devil generally in the Equal Rights Convention, New York, yesterday.

The cabinet will decide against paying the three millions subsidy to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific road.

The Washington navy-yard employees have formally protested against the reduction of pay ordered by Boree, who wants pay in full for eight hours labor.

The Alabama papers contain a call to form immigration companies. Colonel Lee Crandall, an ex-New Orleans merchant, is at the head of the movement.

A Montreal dispatch says advices have been received there that the Privy Council of England is considering the relinquishment of all her colonies excepting India.

It has leaked out that Reverdy Johnson executed literally the orders of President Johnson and Mr. Seward in the Alabama treasury, and that they thanked him for what he did.

The London Times says the British Government has conceded everything it intends to concede on the Alabama question, and that it would not submit to arbitration at all.

A national executive committee of negroes interviewed the President, and assured him if he would appoint negroes to office North, it would give a death blow to all objections to their holding office in the South. Grant said he would think about it.

The crevasses on Villier's plantation below New Orleans, has been abandoned as hopeless. The repairs were swept away as fast as constructed. It is eighty feet wide and eight feet deep and enlarging. Other serious crevasses have occurred, and some alarm was felt in the city as to the consequences.

GLORY.

Red Tape vs. Crippled Soldiers—How the Government Rewards its Disabled Servitors.

From the Chicago Tribune, 10th.

Daniel Wilberg enlisted in the Forty-third Illinois infantry, September, 1861. He was then a man about 35 years of age, a native of Sweden, and an enthusiastic believer in the abstract idea of liberty, freedom and equality, as he supposed them to exist in his adopted country.

Private Wilberg served faithfully and honorably, risking his life in battle, as every true soldier has been found willing to do. But at last he met with an accident that has disabled him for the remainder of his days, and though the casualty was not directly attributable to the work of the enemy, yet as the injured man was in the time an individual portion of a great military machine, in the employ, and under the control of a government that had bound itself by solemn promise to look after the welfare of each of its members, he had as much right to expect a perfect fulfillment of every obligation as though he had suffered harm in the heat of battle.

Shortly after the bloody and decisive contest of Pittsburgh Landing, Wilberg was ordered to assist in removing some stores from a commissary depot, near the headquarters of the army. There were but few men detailed for the work, and consequently each one had more to perform than was reasonable to require. The lifting and carrying of an unusually heavy bundle of stores resulted in the permanent injury of Wilberg's spine. In a few days he became unable to move, and was taken to hospital.

During the month of January, 1863, he was discharged from the service as a person totally unfit for duty, and reached his home in this city in due time. In a few months after his arrival here, he made application in regular form to the pension that he was entitled to, and after waiting a long, weary time, received a certificate from the War Department at Washington. This letter, which was remarkable for nothing but a profusion of starting head lines, and an extraordinary amount of red tape embelishments, informed the crippled veteran that, owing to some insignificant error in the wording of his solicitation, the request could not be granted.

Another application was immediately made out, and likewise refused, and so on, until about two months ago. Mr. Daniel Wilberg had filed his *death* request for the pitifully meager stipend of a pension during six years ago. His certificate of permanent, lifelong disability have been signed by such competent physicians as Drs. Lyman, Rauch and Lynn, each of whom have regularly testified that Wilberg is justly entitled to governmental assistance.

In the meantime the injured man, distorted and suffering, is dragging out a miserable life, his wife taking in washing that she may be able to eke out a scanty subsistence for them both.

The reason assigned by the profoundly middle-headed employees at the Washington circumcision office, for refusing Mr. Wilberg's last application, is so especially brilliant that it will hear publicity. He is informed that his last request cannot be considered unless he obtains a certificate from some physician, stating that he was not disabled before he entered the army. Now, as Mr. Wilberg was never ill, to the best of his recollection, in all his life, and consequently never employed a doctor, he is somewhat puzzled to procure the necessary document.

There seems to be an abundant field for the trenchant pen of some graphic Yankee Dickens in this "every man his rights" country of ours. When such a one shall arise, ready and able to apply the literary scalpel to the abominations of red tape delay, as manifested in every branch of the government, he will find bountiful material for the display of his genius, in cases that drive the "circumlocution of life" and "Jarnidye vs. Jarnidye," of the great novelist, quite into the shade.

Boree is still "a nice little boy." He has just issued an order that commandants of navy yards shall respect all orders issued by Admiral Porter the same as if issued by the Secretary himself.

The cable recently enabled an inventor on this side the Atlantic to head off a fellow who had stolen his idea and was steaming over to England to secure a patent.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Another Legislative Wrangle.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS RESIGN.

No Quorum in the House.

THE SENATE ADOPTS THE FIFTH AMENDMENT.

Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—The House bill to prevent the evasion of tax by purchase of United States bonds a few days before the first of January, 1869, was introduced.

A Committee was appointed to investigate a report that the Morgan Raid bill had been passed by corruption.

The House bill authorizing county auditors to correct their reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction relative to school funds, was rejected.

The bill to tax National Banks for municipal purposes was indefinitely postponed—years 26, 27 and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

The bill amending sections of the liquor law to require a majority of the voters to ratify the amendment to the Constitution was passed, but declined voting, viz. Messrs. Green, Smith, Denbo, and Johnston.

Mr. Sherod—I enter my solemn protest against my name being counted when I am not a Senator of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Gifford—I want the Journal to show that I am present, but announced to the Senate that my resignation was handed and accepted.

Mr. Church—Mr. President, if the Senator has resigned he has no right to be seated, nor can he be seated, nor voting should be called as we may know whether they have resigned or not.

Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery—They have resigned, and consequently have no right to be seated, nor can they be seated, nor voting should be called as we may know whether they have resigned or not.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the pending resolution is perfectly proper, and should be entered on the Journal for the simple reason that these gentlemen, whose names are mentioned, were in the body of the Senate.

We have no official information of their resignation, and unless official information is here, we have to recognize them as Senators.

Mr. Stein—I call for the previous question.

The Lieutenant Governor put the question, and said, "On the previous question is seconded. As many as favor the passage of the resolution will say aye; those opposed say no."

The resolution is adopted.

A call determined fifty-one members present.

On motion, the House adjourned to 2 o'clock, when the session was resumed.

A proposition was offered by Mr. Overmyer, and read for information, that a special appropriation bill, and after not exceeding two hours' consideration will proceed to vote finally upon its amendments; that at 4 o'clock P. M., or as soon as the specific appropriation bill shall be disposed of, not later than 4 o'clock P. M., or as soon as the bill is up to date, known as the Morgan Raid bill, and proceed at once to concur or not in concurrence in the amendments of the Senate thereto without any motion to adjourn or without any dilatory motion whatever.

A motion was made to take up the specific appropriation bill, and was agreed to.

The call having been completed the Lieutenant Governor said 35 Senators answered to the order.

Mr. Lasalle—Mr. Smith informs me that he has resigned.

Mr. Green and several Senators—Ile is in the Chamber.

Mr. Lasalle, continuing, was not heard at the bar, and therefore did not hear what he said to say that he desired to see the Senators act in good faith. The Senator from Orange, [Mr. Sherrill] tells me that he has resigned, and that the Senator from Allen [Mr. Carson] has told me that he is no longer a Senator. The latter Senator has contemplated resigning, and for some time, having made arrangements to Europe.

The Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office, and the resignations are there.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present—that most of them had

DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

Square, first insertion \$1.00
Next five insertions, each .50
Osc month .50
Two months .50
Three months .50

Two lines solid slate, or their equivalent in space, to be considered a square.
Additional 10 per cent on first and third pages 30 per cent.
Advertisements inserted every other day 25 per cent.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, 20 per cent additional.
Advertisers to occupy fixed places, 50 per cent additional.
Double column advertisements, 25 per cent additional.
All transient advertisements must be paid extra.
Transit Announcements, \$1 per square for each insertion.
"Want Ads." "For Rent," "For Sale," etc., 25 cents each.
Each insertion of five lines.
"Town Topics," 20 cents per line; Local, in black letter, 20 cents per line; and City Items, 15 cents per line, free insertion.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

All advertisements except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Examining Surgeons.

TROTTING ON THE NATIONAL COURSE.

Mountain Maid Vanquishes Star of the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.

The Commissioner of Pensions appointed the following named examining surgeons:

Ohio—A. J. Herrick, Cleveland; John L. Nelson, Cincinnati; Henry K. Steele, Dayton; Enoch Peace, St. Louis.

Tennessee—J. N. Lytle, Memphis; Frederick K. Bailey, Knoxville; John Blankenship, Maryville.

Missouri—D. W. Day, R. T. Langrell, Eau Claire.

Michigan—Wm T. Daughan, Niles.

Illinois—Izrael J. Guth, Peoria.

There was a large attendance at the National Course to witness the trot between Mountain Maid, of Philadelphia, and Star of the West, of Chicago, for a purse of one thousand dollars. Mountain Maid won the third heat by one length, the fourth by two lengths and the fifth by two lengths. Star of the West won the second heat by a half neck; the first was a dead heat.

Jas. Rackey, of Louisville, and Bashew, of Baltimore, were entered but withdrawn.

Time—2:30 1/2, 2:30 1/2, 2:29 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:33.

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution.

The Insurgents Assume the Offensive.

Panic Among the Spaniards at Trinidad.

HAVANA, May 13.

The insurgents claim success in engagements near Puerto Principe. A letter from Spanish sources says that General Letona is mortally wounded.

Seniors Lenuta and Ibarra are going to Madrid to induce the authorities to revoke the decree confiscating the property of Cuban refugees, fearing that the enforcement of the decree will lead to retaliation.

Advices from Trinidad, to the 8th, state that the insurgents are near that city and a general panic prevails.

The crew of the schooner Galvanic have been released and taken to Jamaica by the British gunboat Heron.

The insurgents have reappeared in the vicinity of Santa Cruz.

It is rumored that Valmasada has had an engagement with the rebels under Cespedes.

More plantations have been burned around Santiago. It is estimated that the plantations which have been destroyed in that jurisdiction produced annually 16,000 hogsheads of sugar.

The flag-ship Contocook returned to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE COAL MINERS ON A STRIKE.

SERIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SCRANTON, May 13.

The Times' special says the coal miners' strike extended to-day nearly around to Wilkes-Barre, and to some in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully one-half of the thirty thousand miners, who have now quit work, are wholly of the anthracite coal region. There has been no formal demand for an increase of wages, nor has any statement of their grievances been made.

The miners do not seem to have any very clear idea as to the reason why they have abandoned work. The miners employed by the large companies around Scranton and Carbonado have not yet quit work, and the continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action.

In case of their refusal to strike it will last but a few days.

A serious accident occurred to-day in the colliery near South Wilkes-Barre, and Hyde Park, by which nine miners were severely injured, several fatally.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, May 14.

The river has fallen 12 inches in the last twenty-four hours. There are 23 feet 9 inches in the channel. It has been raining, with slight intervals, the last 20 hours.

Thermometer 59.

EUROPE.

Dispatch from Minister Johnson:

His Formal Withdrawal!

NEW YORK, May 14.

The Herald's special, dated London, May 13, says: Hon. Reverdy Johnson to-day sent a dispatch to Washington, informing the Secretary of State of his formal withdrawal from the office of Minister to England. After giving some detailed account of the friendly farewell reception accorded him by the Queen, Mr. Johnson says: "This terminates a mission which has been conducted on my part with zeal and fidelity, which has fulfilled to the letter the instructions of my government, and which has aimed to protect the rights, to preserve the honor, and to promote the interests of my country."

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE SHARAY TEIFILAH.

Consecration Services To-day.

From the New York Evening Post, 12th.

The Synagogue Sharay Teifila, in Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, was consecrated this afternoon. The congregation is under the presidency of Mr. B. L. Solomon, and is of the orthodox order. The women occupied the galleries and the men the body of the building.

The opening ceremony was the presentation of the keys of the synagogue to the president by Mr. Leopold Cohn, in behalf of the building committee. Accompanying this was a choral by the choir, accompanied by the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society.

The ministers and trustees of the congregation, the former in black robes and white scarfs, and the latter with white scars over their coats took the scrolls of the law from the vestry, and proceeded under the canopy to the vestibule, where the gates of righteousness, the gates of prayer, that we may enter through them and offer our homage to God. The choir responded and the door was opened by the president, when another choral was given, followed by the lighting of the perpetual lamp.

As the bearers of the law approached the ark, the chasan and quire again chanted, and made seven circuits of the building, standing and chanting at the completion of each circuit. The chants were from various psalms. At the close the scrolls of the law were returned to the ark, and the choir chanted the Twenty-ninth psalm. Rev. S. M. Isaacs, minister of the congregation, then preceded a consecration discourse, after which the choir chanted the One Hundred and First psalm. Then followed a prayer for the government, and a concluding hymn.

The new synagogue is 80 feet in width by 94 in depth. It is externally and internally, of Moorish architecture, and beautifully decorated with mingled colors of vermilion, blue and gold, on the inside. The wood work, including desk, pulpit and ark is of black walnut. The material of the building is of gray stone, with light stone facings. The edifice cost \$125,000. Henry Ferback was the architect.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1869.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Barrett, Helmholz, Fox, Crowe and Dunaway.

President Rubel submitted a communication from Mr. Heald, Secretary and Standard Bearer of the Comptrollers and Surveyors Fund; transmitting the nomination by said commissioners of Reuben L. Post as Secretary and Treasurer to said commissioners, with a resolution of the board referred to by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Mr. Byrne—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Story, Gilpin, Knack, Gies and Miller—3.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor submitting a communication from Mr. Brown, Esq., President of the Kenneley Knickerbocker Company, which was referred to Messrs. Byrne and Knack.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, concerning a plot of ground to widen Broadstreet, at its intersection with Broadway, which was referred to the finance committee.

The Board of Aldermen submitted a resolution approving the Engineer's report of the grade of an alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and Walnut and Madison streets, Fifteenth and Walnut and Madison streets.

The Street Commissioners submitted a resolution approving the Engineer's approach to the bridge over the canal at the intersection of Third and Oak streets, H. Hooper, contractor, which was referred to the street committee.

The Board of Aldermen voted the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the street committee.

An ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street, from Twenty-second street to Pearce's west line, to widen the sidewalk, at its intersection with Broadway, which was referred to the finance committee.

An ordinance to regrade and rebuild the sidewalk on the north side of Walnut street, between Preston and Jackson streets.

An ordinance to dig a deep wall a well at the intersection of Elizabeth and Southgate streets.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Street hands, Western district, \$5,777.70, pay for April, 1868—Workhouse \$1,234,69, exp. for May 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, Lexington, Ky., \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, Cincinnati, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, Louisville, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, Mobile, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,234,69.

Street hands, New Orleans, \$1,234,69, exp. for April, 1868—\$1,2